The Eye Opener

Vol. 2. No. 95. CALGARY, ALBERTA, SATURDAY JULY 2, 1904 Price 5 Cents.

EYE OPENERS.

R. C. Edwards Editor and Proprietor.

Of course our old friend George Ham, the eminent C. P. R. literateur and ex-Winnipeg newspaper man, had to be there. Where? At the National Republican Convention in Chicago. From a despatch we learn that:

"Governor Yates drove to the main entrance at 11:15 o'clock, accompanied by George H. Ham, of Montreal, and a party of thirty women guests."

This was "Ham and" all right.

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Wetaskiwin's noted baseball team was defeated by Calgary last Friday by a score of 5 to 3, and sewn up again Saturday by 16 to 3. It is unfortunate that the Wetaskiwin party should have consisted of thirteen persons.

• • •

On returning to town after Saturday's game a joker on the defeated Wetaskiwin team sent off the following telegram to a prominent sport in the northern burg:

"Wetaskiwin wins today 28 to 3. Big money changed hands."

Within an hour back came the enthusiastic response:

"Congratulations. Town gone wild. Stores close. Band playing on Main street. Shake."

We have not learned what happened when the team arrived the following day and unfolded the gruesome story.

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Now that Bennett's temperance address is several weeks past and gone and the oratorical sky-rockets have fallen spent to earth, can anyone show the slightest jot or tittle of good that has resulted therefrom? It has had about as much practical effect as have the sermons delivered in our churches upon Calgary's morals. Raindrops on a duck's back soak in by comparison.

• • •

Although it is a fact, admitted by all experts on the subject, that drunkenness would be materially lessened, and drinking rendered comparatively innocuous, by the introduction of 5-cent beer, it does not suit the dignity of your preacher and temperance orator to stoop to the discussion of such paltry detail.

They could not work up the requisite pyrotechnical display of oratory over a 5-cent beer proposition. Besides, it would be positively vulgar to advocate 5-cent beer before an audience of smug respectables.

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It is far safer for the orator's reputation in the community that his listeners return home exalted with high-sounding and exquisitely-worded generalities about its being every citizen's duty to his country and the empire to abstain from liquor, than it is to have them walk back with a cold-blooded advocacy of 5-cent beer ringing in their ears. It is enough to make an orator throw a fit even to hint at such a plain, ever-day, common-place subject for his philippics.

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Your average preacher and platform orator, from the very nature of his job, must keep well up in the clouds, far above the heads of his audience. Otherwise the people would think they were not getting a run for the nickel they put in the plate.

A sinking to earth to grapple with a low-down subject like booze, in all its coarse and repulsive detail, would belittle and cheapen him in the eyes of the ice-water sacro-sancts before whom he plays his part. It would queer him, sure.

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We used the expression "average preacher and orator" advisedly. Your really great preacher or public speaker could afford to tackle the subject with all it grim side-issues. The smaller fry are afraid, their positions not being so secure. A harmonious collation, assimilation and presentation of shop-worn platitudes serves their purpose and appears to give satisfaction to their listeners.

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Any practical after-effect does not seem to worry them at all. A sincere worker in the temperance cause, instead of hitching his wagon to a star, would hitch it to the post outside a saloon. But your modest reformer cannot get along without talking, talking, talking, amid the dramatic environment of a church or hall, with the admiring ladies in front and the organ and the hushed silence and the collection by the the gentlemanly ushers and all the rest of it.

• • •

Mr. Bennett's address does not come under this head, because it was purely an argument—and they say it was a strong argument—in favor of temperance, delivered with no intention of putting himself on a moral plane higher than his fellows, and it stood a better chance of doing some good than the played-out exhortation chestnut of which we are all so tired. Still, Mr. Bennett did not know enough of his subject to suggest a remedy. We have a photograph of Bennett eloquently pleading the cause of 5-cent beer! Total abstinence is no more in the nature of a remedy than is death a remedy for bad Indians.

Preachers have the same impracticable way of advocating total and immediate abstention from sin, instead of beginning at the beginning and getting the sinners to slightly modify their bad actions.

• • •

The Calgary Brewery has always been willing to sell beer to the trade so that it could be profitably retailed over the bar at five cents a glass, but the hotel keepers won't have it that way. It costs the Brewery eight cents to produce one gallon; the public pays fifteen cents for one glass!

• • •

As the beer is so light that you cannot "get a glad on" under fifteen or twenty glasses, the man in the street finds he is getting his money's worth only when he calls for whiskey. Surely the temperance people are not so dense as to fail to see the point thus crudely conveyed.

• • •

Interviews with great men: "Yes," said Arthur Davies, as he flicked his cigarette ash into the tray, "this company in England I am telling you about, the Evaporated Hot Air Co., Ltd., of London, is one of the dozen or more syndicates of capitalists which I represent over here and is merely rated at a nominal figure—three or four million sterling. You can understand what a bore it is for me to do business in a small place like Calgary. Why, the last cheque I got in payment of my monthly commission from even this small concern, The Evaporated Hot Air Company, was over £7,000—I forget the precise amount. I'll show them a thing or two in this town. They need waking up. For a starter I'm going to build their English cathedral for them and let them know I'm in town. I have a devilish lot of cash lying idle just now—it's such a deuced bore looking up investments, don't you know. I am cabling an architect friend of mine in London to come out right away. He is under a government commission just now to reconstruct St. Paul's Cathedral, but he'll drop that when he gets my cable. I suppose you know I built a new wing on to Westminster Abbey before coming out here at a cost of some £250,000—mere trifle, my boy,—and it was christened the Davies Wing by Queen Alexandra. No doubt you saw a picture of the ceremony in the Graphic? No? I think I have a copy at home. The King at one of his garden parties at Sandringham clapped me on the back, as I was chatting with Leopold Rothschild, and said 'Davies, my boy, you're a corker!' Edward is a very decent old head. I always thought a good deal of him and never snubbed him when he got too familiar. What's this? A bill for $1.75? Yes yes, to be sure, I'll instruct my secretary to send you a cheque for the amount. You want it now, you say? Oh well, hang it all, let me see, where will you be at four o'clock tomorrow? All right, I'll try and have it for you then. Ta ta, old chap. I suppose you heard St. Amant won the Darby—ha ha—won a couple of 'thou' on him and am backing him heavily for the Leger—look out for the step—good day."

"No sir," said the imperturbable Bennett, tilting himself back in his chair, "I have never entered a hall or public place without being vociferously cheered. It is most embarrassing. Other great men sometimes manage to slip in unobserved, but the crowd always appears to be on the alert when I enter. I have often been asked to explain why this is so. The explanation is easy. Do you suppose Napoleon or Bismarck or the Pope could appear before a crowd without being instantly recognized? Their faces, or, at least, the pictures of their faces, are familiar to everybody. People begin when they are mere children to see pictures of Napoleon and Bismarck and the Pope and they never forget those remarkable faces, so full of character and individuality. It is the same with me. If you were to ask almost anybody what four great men's personalities were most familiar to him he would instantly say they were those of Napoleon, Bismarck, the Pope and Bennett. Is it any wonder then that I am immediately accorded an ovation wherever intelligent people abound? The Pope and myself are alas! the only two really great men left, though we differ in this much, that His Holiness has much of his reputation yet to make. Now I am afraid your two minutes are up. I am a very busy man, my dear sir, a very busy man. Goodbye!"

• • •

A southern cotton planter had on his plantation a little boy in buttons called "Sam." Sam one afternoon pointed to a bottle on his master's bureau, and said: "Mars Channing, am dat hair oil?" "Mercy, no, Sam, that's glue," said the planter. "I guess dass why I can't git mah cap off," said Sam, thoughtfully.

• • •

At a meeting of the Olds Liberal Association Lawyers Smart and Jones of Calgary made speeches. Mr. Jones explained to Scotchmen in the audience that Laurier did not know what he was saying when he said that Scotchmen were foreigners. Jones must be the candid friend of his party.

• • •

In view of the feeble advertising that has been given the Calgary Fair in the line of public posters, the management of The Eye Opener has decided to give the Directors a benefit performance with the following free announcement which will reach several thousand readers in the towns and country districts throughout the Territories several days before the Fair starts.

On the Opening Day, Tuesday, July 5th, the judging of Horses and Cattle will take place out at the Grounds, while within the city the bartenders will see that the visitors are carefully tuned to concert pitch. This is the day to view the exhibits.

Wednesday, July 6th, will be Children's Day, the main attraction for grown-ups being Polo, Gymkhana and Military Sports, Pony and Cowboy Races.

On Thursday, July 7th, the big racing commences, the programme being as follows:

2:40 Trot or Pace, (best three in five). Purse, $400.

Five-eighth Mile Dash, open. Purse $300.

Novelty Race, one mile, $100 for each quarter. Purse $400.

2:15 Pace or 2:20 Trot (best three in five). Purse $500.

Gentlemen's Race. One mile dash. Owners up. Open to horses only that have never followed any circuit. Minimum weight 150 pounds. Purse $250.

Friday, July 8th:

Free-for-all Trot or Pace, (best three in five). Purse $1,000.

One mile dash, open. Purse $600.

2:30 Trot or Pace, (best three in five). Purse $400.

Three-quarter Mile Dash, open. Purse $300.

Pony Race, five-eighth mile dash. Minimum weight 90 pounds. Purse $200.

One and one-eighth Mile Hurdle Race. Minimum weight 160 pounds. Purse $300.

On the evening of the last day (not the day of judgment) there will be a Twenty Round Boxing Contest for the Heavy Weight Championship of Western Canada between Jack Curley, of Alaska, and Tom Sidney, of Australia. Queensbury rules. This contest should draw a large crowd. The preliminary bout, six rounds, will be between Jack Leedham and Billie McLeod, the respective trainers of the stars.

Saturday, July 9th:

At 8 a.m. a Special Excursion will be run to the National Park at Banff, returning at 8 p.m. Fare for round trip $2.25.

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On Monday, July 4th, The Beggar Prince Opera Co. commence their week's engagement at Hull's Opera House, putting on a fresh opera each night. They open with Audran's La Mascotte, a tuneful comic opera which most of us have frequently heard and never tire of, following with such charming works as Olivette, Said Pasha, The Mikado and others. It is time Calgary was being treated to something genuine in the musical line.

• • •

Since Dr. Stewart, through his henchman Jones, admits that the premier of the Dominion does not know what he is talking about, we, too, are ready to make a concession to the other side. We fully agree with the idea promulgated in some Liberal newspapers that Canada has within her confines men just as capable of organising and commanding the Canadian Militia as any they are liable to send over in the future from England. No good man will come over now.

• • •

To be sure, the presence of a splendid soldier like Lord Dundonald gives a certain distinction to the Militia, but the Home Government does not send out many Dundonalds. The previous G. O. C.'s were not men of any special merit. In the present case, the Canadian government was not clever enough to see that it had a good thing. If the present system continues, the Home authorities will take special care to send out as G. O. C. some harmless mediocrity who will say "Aye" to everything and bow in military matters to the veriest political hobo who happens to have butted his way in to the cabinet.

• • •

Unhappily it is not the Militia alone where the trail of the political serpent is to be found. Our own North West Mounted Police bristles with appointments due to pull and political influence. The reason so many old-timers in the force have during the last few years been quitting in disgust is that they have been systematically passed over and ignored in favor of politically-favored men. Having special qualifications for promotion, gained through experience and hard knocks, cut no ice whatever. We can name over quite a number of inspectors who owe their positions solely to the political pull of their friends in the east. And yet some people innocently ask why the force is not what it once was!

• • •

Laurier's resentment against England's paternal tactics towards Canada and his declaration that Canada is capable of managing her own affairs, gives exact expression to the situation of the Territories in their present subservient relation to the Dominion government.

"The Fairies' Spring," a cantata, was produced by local talent at the Opera House last Tuesday followed by a concert also made up of local talent. The music was confined to the works of British composers. Part First was sung by ladies exclusively, and Part Second—the concert—by gentlemen exclusively. As there was no electric or any other kind of light to lighten the Gentiles, the audience sat throughout the performance in utter darkness, unable to read their programmes. Mrs. Broder, the accompanyist, found it impossible to read her music until a thoughtful gentleman hustled around and got a kerosene lamp to place by the piano. Several people were observed striking matches to look at their watches. As for the general evening's entertainment,—the judgment shown in the musical selections and our opinion thereof,—we would say that

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It is entirely their own fault when capable performers, by consenting to sing songs and play tunes concocted by unmusical composers, fail to do themselves justice. If British composers cannot turn out better stuff than what was dished up on this occasion they should confine their efforts to composing new cries for London street-vendors. A touch of Arthur Sullivan or Molloy would have helped a lot, but these composers wrote too absurdly pretty music to suit the classics walls of Hull's Opera House. The best numbers, "Trovatore" and "Farewell," were not by British composers at all, but by Verdi and Mascagni respectively. Parts of the Fairies' Spring, like the curate's boiled egg, were good, and what there was of it was prettily sung, especially a contralto solo by Miss Louisa Logan. Miss May Rankin fittingly wound up Part I with a well-rendered solo, "But the World Shall Claim Him Never," the words apparently referring to the gentleman who wrote the Cantata.

• • •

Mrs. Broder is such a magnificent musician herself that it is difficult to understand her lack of sympathy with the public taste. To be a success in this line it is necessary to sink one's own predilections, find out what the public likes and give it to them. If a person is passionately fond of sour pickles it does not follow that his friends should be invited to dinner and fed exclusively on sour pickles. Mrs. Broder, who is herself a composer of no mean merit and probably the most accomplished pianist in Western Canada, has done a great work in Calgary for the cause of Music.

• • •

"I'm glad I am a child," remarked the infant prodigy as it poked its little head out of the baby carriage and cast a critical glance up Stephen Avenue.

"Why, my darling skookum-woozums?" asked the fond mother.

"Because I stand a show of living for seventy-five years longer and perchance seeing the day when Stephen Avenue will be free from incumbrances in the shape of excavations, gravel heaps, sand mounds, mortar beds, pipes, barricades and street-corner loafers."

"Oh you dear sanguine child!"

• • •

The futility of prohibition may be illustrated thus:

"Why, Jimmy, I should think eating so many plums would make you sick. Are you so awfully fond of them?"

"No, I don't like them at all, but ma said I couldn't have any more."

• • •

When making his great bid for power, Sir Wilfred Laurier upheld free trade and denounced protection as a great public wrong. Now, both he and his party are solid for protection. This is what is commonly known as a broken pledge. Honor, conscience and patriotism cut but a sorry figure in the Liberal camp at Ottawa, these virtues having long since been killed with the blight of corrupt exploiters and corporation grafters.

• • •

The Hornby horse is said to be dying. If it passes away, steps will be taken to give it a civic funeral. The sickness of this famous animal is said to be due to a mortified state of its feelings and to a distress of mind which has baffled the skill of all the vets in town. In the event of its death a bylaw will be introduced to have the horse stuffed and erected on a pedestal outside the city hall to stand for all time as a warning to aldermanic horsetraders.

• • •

"Paw," said the little boy in the family circle as he looked up from his book. "What does this mean?"—

"What does what mean, Johnnie? Always come to me when you do not understand anything. I like to encourage my children to find out things and make research where there is doubt. If I cannot answer all your questions, no doubt your ma can. Now then, let us have it."

"What does it mean—'It's a wise child that knows its own father?'"

"Well—er—Johnnie, you go right to bed. Quick now or I'll belt the everlasting stuffing out of you. Stop that crying or by the everlasting gods above I'll throw you into the stove.... Git!"

• • •

The Liberal scheme of politicalising the militia suggests brilliant possibilities. By having several regiments filled exclusively with Conservatives the Liberal commanders during a war could order them into the most dangerous and reckless engagements, make them do the storming of impossible heights and the leading of forlorn hopes, and thus get them conveniently killed off. It is a great idea in the line of practical politics.

• • •

Trenholm Dickson, the Liberal organiser who made such a mess of it in Calgary by canvassing the housewives of the city as to the political leanings of their husbands, has been taken into Haultain, McKenzie and McNeill's office at Macleod. We presume that his main duty will be to organise for Malcolm McKenzie. What Premier Haultain and E. P. McNeill want with a Liberal organiser in their firm is a mystery to the friends of these gentlemen.

• • •

Speaking of Macleod, Colin Genge has returned from Ottawa where he has been attending to matters of state relative to the interests of Mr. Genge. He is now very busy with the Court House which has been under construction for lo, these many years, and which certainly will never be completed so long as he can draw his salary of $7 a day from the government for inspecting it.

• • •

At the polling of a popular vote on some bylaws last Monday Judge Travis distinguished himself by voting three times.

• • •

It is now in order for the Calgary St. Andrew's Society to meet and listen to the views of Major Walker, A. Allan and other Scotch Liberals on the "foreigner" proposition. Thomas S. Burns, the secretary of the Society, has expressed his willingness to read a paper on "The D——d Impair'r'r'tence of a bloody Frenchman."

• • •

The end of the Hornby horse scandal is not yet. Hornby states in an interview with the Herald that he got the horse two years ago for $30 and recently bought a second-hand wagon and harness for $50, used the former for two years and finally sold the outfit to the city, through Hatfield, for $180. He says "I made on the deal clear $91," and in the next breath adds "I did not benefit directly or indirectly from the sale." Well, well, well!

This attitude is assumed by Mr. Hornby by way of justifying himself and conveying the impression that he really thinks he has done no wrong. He knows better.

• • •

To complicate matters, he has made the statement that he "told the committee Messrs. Bott, Underwood and Kerr that he would sell the horse to Hatfield and they could buy it from him, and that they agreed to this, seeing no wrong in the transaction."

Now Alderman Bott says that any statement attributing to him even a knowledge of the Hornby deal is an unqualified falsehood and he proposes to oppose the payment of the bill when it is rendered, while Alderman Kerr says he did not consent to the purchase of the outfit and knew nothing of it.

• • •

We do not know Underwood's position in the case, but can quite understand that he cold not consistently oppose any little deal of this kind.

• • •

Accommodation has now been provided for industrial exhibits in connection with the forthcoming Summer Fair which opens on the 5th of July. A new main building has been erected at Victoria Park at a cost of over $5,000 and an opportunity will here be afforded manufacturers, merchants and others to bring their goods prominently before the public. It is very desirable from every standpoint that a creditable display should be made and the exhibition authorities earnestly invite the co-operation of Calgary business men interested, who would only consult their own interests, by utilizing this excellent advertising medium. Spaces ranging in size from 7 feet to 15 feet may be secured on application to C. W. Peterson, manager, and payment of a uniform fee of $2.00.

• • •

The famous Bank of Hamilton bills, for the sake of which Wilcox and Bangs are now doing time, have once more been the means of throwing the Post Office Department into a cold sweat. After the trial at Regina, where they were entered as exhibits, they were sent by registered mail to the department at Ottawa.

In sending the package the Post Office people at Regina omitted to make the entry on the bill, and the package passed into the hands of the same mail clerk (Gleason) who had been strongly suspected of stealing it in the first place. There being thus absolutely no trace of the package after it left the Regina post office, Mr. Gleason, had he been so disposed, could have put the whole cheese down in his jeans and stood pat. A tracer would have had nothing to work on and any suspicions in the right direction could only have been based on the slimmest kind of circumstantial evidence. Had anything happened in this instance to those terrible bills, the Regina post office would have been the one to get into trouble.

• • •

This makes the fourth adventure this unfortunate package has had since it made its debut as a public entertainer. The first time, it was entered in the Post Office books at Winnipeg as being sent to the Imperial Bank instead of to the Bank of Hamilton; the second time, it was entered in the Winnipeg P. O. books as a letter, not as a package, thereby creating untold complications at the preliminary trials; third time, it was sent out by mistake to Mail Clerk Gleason as a letter; and this, the fourth time, it lost its identity completely and was sent out as a blank—incognito, in fact.

The sooner this money is circulated and blown in, the better.

• • •

Now that the big Fair is at hand, it is to be hoped that there will be no trouble about accommodating all the visitors. The arrangements for the Fair itself are about completed and reflect credit on those gentlemen who have worked so hard to make it a success. Cappie Smart, the president, and C. W. Rowley have been especially energetic and have shown themselves ever ready to consider feasible suggestions from the outside in a sympathetic spirit.

• • •

The Calgary Baseball Team go north today to make further conquests. This nine, with Millar in the box, is hard to beat and should easily be able to japanese the foe at Red Deer and other alleged cities along the pea-vine. We pronounce on them our parting benediction and shall not cease drinking to their success until they get back.

• • •

Eye Openers may always be obtained at D. J. Young & Co.'s book store on Stephen Avenue. Drop in and have one.

• • •

Owing to Friday being Dominion Day we have this week come out a day earlier, thus causing a slight curtailment in our stuff.

WHEN JAPANESE MAIDS ARE JILTED.

A Japanese woman when abandoned by her lover takes a peculiar and picturesque revenge.

When she no longer has any doubt as to his faithlessness, she goes up in the middle of the night and puts on a pleasing dress and wooden sandals. Attached to her headdress she carries three lighted candles, and suspended to her neck hangs a small mirror.

She takes in her left hand a small straw effigy of the faithless one, and in the right a hammer and nails.

Walking gravely to the sanctuary she selects one of the sacred trees, and nails the effigy securely to the trunk. She prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her wish is not granted she will take out the nails which trouble her god, since they are fastened to a sacred tree. Night after night she comes to the tree, adding one or two nails and repeating her prayers, persuaded that the god will not hesitate to sacrifice the man to save the tree.—London Mail.

THE FINEST RAILROAD WATCH

Guaranteed for 30 years. Gold filled case. Each watch carries a rating from Kew Reh Observatory, and is sold for $30, $40, $50.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Diamond Importer. Watch Inspector C. P. R.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

The Eye Opener.

Published at High River N.W.T.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

Subscription $1. per Annum.

R. C. Edwards, Editor.

G. T. and C. N. will Combine.

Calgary people will be interested in the reported merger of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern. The deal apparently is completed. It means a big change in the aspect of transcontinental transportation.

The actual transfer may not have been made, or the exact details of the transaction settled, but that it will be carried out there can be no reasonable doubt. Messrs Mackenzie & Mann have shown remarkable energy and consummate skill in the manipulation of governments and legislatures, whereby they have practically built up what will be a very good nucleus of another transcontinental road entirely by means of public monies or by the grant of public credit. It is not surprising that these astute gentlemen viewed with extreme annoyance and chagrin the appearance of a great and reputable corporation on the scene. It was doubtless apaprent to them, as it must have been to any person conversant with the situation, that there was not room for two enterprises, similar in character and which would traverse practically the same territory. While the lavish grants of subsidies and guarantees from federal and provincial governments had made it a comparatively easy task to place bonds in the United Kingdom, it was not difficult to see that the situation would be very different when another and much more powerful corporation also sought to raise capital, particularly as it had the influence and credit of the Dominion of Canada behind its entire scheme. The result could not be doubtful, and if anything more were necessary to convince the most obtuse person that the Canadian Northern railway would be absorbed by the Grand Trunk Pacific company, it was to be found in the frequent and indignant denials by D. D. Mann that the Canadian Northern railway could by any possibility be allowed to pass under the control of any other corporation.

That the arrangement has been consummated at this early stage of the Grand Trunk Pacific company's career will very much simplify matters. Nominally it will, we should think, make some modifications necessary in the agreement between the Dominion government and the Grand Trunk Pacific company. But that will not cause any difficulty, if we may judge by the facility with which the government has entirely recast, at the company's request, the agreement which the latter made with it at last year's session of parliament.

It will be extremely interesting to learn the details of the financial arrangement by which the acquisition of the Canadian Northern road by the Grand Trunk Pacific company is consummated. The critics who object to the latter company being allowed to dispose of $25,000,000 of its ordinary stock without any stipulation being imposed by parliament as to what consideration should be received for it, must now see how convenient the absence of any restrictions in regard to the disposal of that stock will be in carrying through the "deal" with Messrs Mackenzie & Mann.

What purports to be a straight tip hot from headquarters concerning the British Columbia terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is whispered today. It is rumored that the terminus secured will be named in about three months' time and it is agreed that from reports recently received from the coast that Kitimaat will most likely be the chosen place.

Sending Home G. T. P. Alens.

J. D. Milln, a G. T. P. engineer from Edmonton, is in Calgary. He is one of the employees of the company who came under the ban as a result of the investigation into the violation of the alien labor law.

Milln is an American from New York state. He said to a reporter that he had quit the G. T. P., but had not been ordered out of the country.

"I saw in the press that some G.T.P. employees were to be deported, but if I am one of them I do not know it. I have quit the G. T. P. employ.

"Just how the deportation law can be enforced I can't understand. I might be ordered out of the country, but must I stay out?

"I can't say what I will do. I don't know that I will leave Canada."

From another source it was learned that Milln will have a position with the C.P.R. With him in Calgary are several other members of the G.T.P. surveying parties working at Edmonton.

FIFTEEN ALIENS TO GO

Ottawa, Ont., June 28.—Judge Winchester will sit here on Wednesday next to receive evidence against the Grand Trunk Pacific employing Americans on the survey work in defiance of the alien labor law. The judge has forwarded the names of five persons who should be deported. This will make fifteen deportations in all.

"Do look at that huge woman dancing with Uncle Bob. What is she? A Quakeress?"

"H'm! rather an Earthquakeress, I should fancy!"

Brown: Why doesn't Walker stop to speak? Thought he knew you!

Smith: Used to; but I introduced him to the girl he married. Neither of them recognize me now!

Pat O'Neill, Cowpuncher

How many Calgary people remember Pat O'Neill? Several years ago Pat, one of the most genial sons of old Ireland, with a brogue that would trip up an ass, lived here and worked for P. Burns. He was a cowpuncher and a good one. His running mate was J. H. Clark, now of Cedar Springs, Ont. Clark now travels through this part of the west for the Canada Steel Goods Supply company.

Pat O'Neill wouldn't let whisky alone. One day several years ago he was sent to Vancouver with a load of cattle and never came back. John Barleycorn got a firm grip on him. For a year he hung around Vancouver, getting into the gutter. J. H. Clark saw him in that fix. Knowing his sunny nature and witty style it suddenly occurred to him to try to help his old chum. He spent $70 in fitting Pat out with clothes. A small tent was rented near the depot, a shoe blacking parlor was opened with the old Calgary cowpuncher as master of ceremones.

The place made money from the start. Pat soon hired several men and while he worked he told stories—stories of the west, full of red blood and humor, stories of Ireland with the odor of the old sod and the brogue of county Cork in each. Pat's place became famous for the fine flavor of the wit and the good shines.

In two months Clark received a check for what he had advanced. Today if you get your shoes shined in Vancouver it will be in Pat O'Neill's place, for he has a monopoly of the business and owns stands all over the city. He is a rich man.

Here is a Sunday school lesson for you. It is a true story. Pat says he conquered Mr. Barleycorn.

Settlers Coming Overland.

Prairie schooners are being used by many settlers from the states in reaching Canada, says B. A. Davies, Dominion agent for Montana. He asserts that an average of 75 people are sent by him into the North West Territories every week, and has for some time. Comparatively few of these are from Montana. The greater seem to be coming out of the sagebrush and cactus of Wyoming and Idaho, while Colorado and Utah are contributing a good share of the immigrants. Two men who had come overland from Nebraska, were in Grand Forks Monday on their way to Alberta. They had one team and wagon and an extra saddle horse apiece, a complete camping and cooking outfit, including tent and blankets. According to Mr. Davies, the immigrants find it cheaper to travel by wagon than by rail. They usually go up by train and look over the country, deciding upon a location, and then return and start out in covered wagons. The charge for a carload from Great Falls to Lethbridge is $89.60.

A man taking 10 head of stock in a car the company gives him transportation for one man free. If it is household goods or machinery that he is shipping, there are no free fares.

N.W.T. Appointments.

The North West Territories Gazette announces these appointments:

Justices of the Peace.

Albert Edward Humphries, Lethbridge.
Benjamin Nelson Woodhull, Alameda
John Robert Cowell, Red Deer.
John Alphonse Connelly, Strathcona.
Hans. Jacob Tranberg, Ohlen.
William Edgar Martin, Josephsburg.
William Brigham Grey, Bullocksville.

Commissioners for Taking Affidavits.

Olof E. Lindgren, Ohlen.
W. Frank Bewell, Abernethy.
Tom Woodbury Bryant, Calgary.
John Miller Bender, Nanton.
Thos. Slade Drinnan, Alameda.
William Henry Hodgnan, Carnduff.
Maurice John Breen, Macoun.
Robert Johnston, Graytown.
William Turner Gordon, Gladys.
James Logan, Rocanville.
Peter M. Britz, Leofeld.
William McWhinney, Crowstand.
Hugh Sinclair Campbell, Content.

Weed Inspectors.

Under the provisions of the noxious weeds ordinance, the commissioner of agriculture has made the following appointments:

Robert Henry Gordon, Carnduff.
James Cowell, Mountain View.
Joseph E. Lambert, St. Albert.
F. J. Scully, Cut Knife Creek, Battleford.
Percy B. Gregson, Blackfalds.
Edwin R. Hays, Okotoks.
J. Tasker, Nanton.
James Lambie, Dundurn.

TORONTO'S TRIBUTE TO CALGARY.

A tribute is paid Calgary and one of its citizens by the Toronto Star, as follows:

No more enthusiastic Westerner ever struck Toronto than the Rev. George W. Kerby, B. A., of Calgary, formerly of Toronto. Always an optimist, Rev. Mr. Kerby's hopefulness for the land of his adoption is very infectious. He has only been in the great west one year, yet in that short time he has come to look upon it as the best country in all the world. He is pastor of the only Methodist Church in Calgary, and recently has been holding services in the opera house, owing to the fact that a new $50,000 stone church is being built on the old site.

"It's a great young man's country," he said. "Every Sunday in the opera house fully 60 per cent. of my great congregation are men under 40. It is an inspiration to preach to them. I never had work that fired my soul more."

There is no one that can compare with the Westerner in generosity is the verdict Mr. Kerby gives. "All I have to do when I want money for a charitable object is to present my case to the people, and the money literally flows in. In fact, I have to stop the people giving. Recently a man was killed out there, and a wife and family were left in a destitute condition. I told the people about, and in 10 minutes after the service was over I had nearly $100 in my hands, and in a day or two we had enough money to send her and her family back to their friends in the east. And my wife wrote me the other day that the money was still coming in.

"In another case a poor girl died, and we sent her body home with an attendant, and had $60 left over, which we gave to the hospitals.

"Calgary is growing wonderfully," said Mr. Kerby. "We have doubled our population in the last three years, and we have business blocks and residences that Toronto would be proud to own. We expect to be one of the biggest cities in the west.

"It is a great place to meet people you know. Never a Sunday passes but in the congregation is some one that I have known in the east, and on two or three occasions among those present were people from every charge I have ever had."

Rev. Mr. Kerby is spending a well earned vacation in the east.

IMPORTANT TO THE WEST.

Commenting upon the boards of trade convention the Medicine Hat News says that D. Milne, one of the delegates from that town thinks the most important business of the convention was the announcement from Mr. Whyte of the appointment of Mr. Dennis as his assistant, and his official duties would put him as C.P.R. representative in special charge of business in this part of the west, where he would be in touch with the commercial and business circles.

WHEN BEER WAS PLENTIFUL

Bob Edwards grew reminiscent Wednesday and recalling the sporty days at Victoria, sat down and penned this reflection for his Eye Opener:

The most practical undertaking ever introduced by Englishmen in Victoria was "beer bottle fishing." The process is as follows. You fill the boat with as many cases of beer as it will hold and set out to sea. After drinking a bottle you attach a line with baited hook to the cork, recork the empty bottle and drop it overboard. If blessed with a reasonable thirst you will soon have dozens of bottles bobbing about on the water. When a bottle bobs frantically, you've got a fish. By evening your boat is full of fish and you are full of beer. This style of fishing is entirely new and no mention is made of it in Isaac Walton's book on the gentle art.

Would Expel C.P.R. Men Under Alien Labor Law.

Ottawa, Ont., June 28.—On a return presented to parliament yesterday it is shown that the Canadian Amalgamated Society of Civil Engineers had asked for deportation of the following officers of the Canadian Pacific railway:

E. H. McHENRY, chief engineer.
WILLIAM TYE, assistant engineer.
FRED DARLING, eastern division engineer.
E. SULLIVAN, western division engineer.
H. GOLDWARK, chief mechanical engineer.
F. P. GULLINS, chief engineer of maintenance of ways.
FRANK LEE, assistant division engineer, Calgary.
RAYMOND HECKINAN, inspector, Winnipeg.
HEDGE, a transit man, Winnipeg.
SUPERINTENDENT DILLINGER, Brandon.

This wire is not clearly understood by C. P. R. officals in Calgary. Frank Lee, the only Calgary man mentioned, did not take the matter seriously. He was formerly an American and is one of the most popular officials in the western service. He was in the service at Montreal and came west to take the position vacated by Geo Lang now a well known Calgary architect.

This attack on foreigners in the C. P. R. service is believed to be the reflect action of the hostility against the employment of so many Americans in the G. T. P. engineering corps.

The deportation of the gentlemen mentioned is extremely improbable. The same rule would not apply to them as has been invoked for the expulsion of G. T. P. employees. The G. T. P. has a contract with the government to give employment to Canadians whenever possible.

"Well, Charlie, dear boy, what's the matter?"

"Oh! A return of my old enemy!"

"The d——!"

"No, no! The gout, man—the gout!"

Alberta Cigar Factory

Try one of our

CABELLOS

And you will smoke none other.

Specially made from imported tobacco.

JORDAN'S DINING HALL

SHORT ORDER PRICES SAME AS BEFORE.

Rancher's Noon Dinner, 25c.

Breakfast, 25c.

Evening Dinner, 25c.

MEAL TICKETS, $5.00

Private Rooms for Ranchers and their families.

Separate Dining Rooms for ladies and their escorts.

CUISINE STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Railway Passengers Assurance Company

Of London, England. Established 1849.

Capital, $5,000,000. Claims Paid, $23,000,000.

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OF ALL KINDS AND DISEASES

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WE CAN MAKE YOU ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THIS LINE.

OFFICE and BAR FIXTURES A SPECIALTY WITH US.

The Galgary Furniture Store

F. F. HIGGS, Proprietor.

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

Headquarters : Calgary, Alberta

If you want anything the butcher in yo town does not have write Pioneer Market.

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Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.
An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.



YOUR EXTRA TROUSERS

It is important to have an extra pair of trousers,

Good Ones,
Fashionable Ones.

You find the proper cut and fit when you get those extra trousers here. We endeavor to do at all times the very finest work done.

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THE TAILOR

Calgary Alberta



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Accident Insurance

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Skinner & Miquelon

WHOLESALE

WINE MERCHANTS

CALGARY.

We Have Mackie's "White Horse Cellar Whisky."

In bulk—10 years old. Not sold by any other dealer in Calgary.

War News.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—Viceroy Alexieff wires:

Our Port Arthur squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Withoeft, consisting of six battleships, five cruisers and ten torpedo boats put to sea Thursday morning.

The ships went out without accident.

When our vessels reached the open water the enemy's fleet consisting of three battleships, six cruisers and twenty-two torpedo boats were sighted on the horizon. Our squadron attacked the enemy.

Up to the present I have received no news of the result of the fighting.

16,000 RUSSIANS LOST

Tien Tsin, June 27.—Officers arriving from the front state the battle fought Thursday at Limenting, forty miles east of Kai Ping was the hardest blow the Russians have received.

The Muscovites lost sixteen thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Russian retreat did not turn into a rout owing to the dogged bravery of the men of the Ninth Siberian rifles, who covered the flying troops, contesting every inch of the way.

KING EDWARD PROPOSES PEACE

London, June 27.—King Edward was received at Kiel by Emperor William with manifestations of love, being kissed several times on the cheek. Enormous crowds were present.

The king will propose that the kaiser approach the czar with a view to ending the war.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT

Liao Yang, June 27.—The armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki, aggregating at least six divisions, are confronted by a huge force under General Kuropatkin.

The tension here is most acute at the approach of the most important battle of the war. There are three times the number of troops here that were engaged at Kiu Chau Cheng, Kiu Chau and Vufangow.

The proximity of the rainy season makes this battle unavoidable.

BANDITS FIGHT FIERCELY

Mukden, June 27.—Last night one hundred Chinese bandits excellently armed and equipped, and led by Japanese officers, attempted to blow up with dynamite a bridge over the Kuolau river, twelve miles northeast of here. The brigands fought splendidly, but the attack was repulsed by the border scouts.

Tokio, June 28.—Admiral Togo's detailed report of his effective attempt on Port Arthur last Thursday night has reached here.

It confirms the reported destruction of the Russian battleship of the Peresviet type; the disabling of a battleship of the Sevastopol class, and a protected cruiser resembling the Diana and damaging a torpedo destroyer.

The report throws no light on the Russian plan. The entire Russian fleet steamed out in line of battle, when suddenly within 14,000 metres from the Japanese fleet, the Russian fleet refused to give battle and steamed back to anchorage outside of the harbor.

There, during the night, the Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats made eight desperate attacks upon them.

The Russian vessels entered the harbor on Friday, since which time they have failed to reappear.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—A despatch received here from Tai Tche Kalo indicates that both the Russian and Japanese armies are moving into contact for a great battle, which even now may be in progress. General Kuropatkin yesterday assumed the offensive against General Oku, while General Kuproki from a p stion 14 miles to the eastward was moving anaist the Russian flank at Hai Cheng.

JAPS REPORT LOSSES.

Washington, June 28.—A cablegram received at the Japanese legation from Tokio says: "General Oku reports that our casualties at Telissu were 247 killed, including seven officers, and 946 wounded, including 43 officers."

DECISIVE BATTLE OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—Lieutenant General Sakarol's despatch received tonight, confirms the belief that the decisive battle of the campaign between General Kuropatkin's main army and the armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki, is imminent. The three armies probably aggregate 300,000 men and the outposts are today in touch all along the line.

The Japanese evidently tried to draw Kuropatkin as far south as possible, holding out as an incentive a check to the advance of General Oku's main army. Meantime, General Oku swung sharply to the eastward to join General Kuroki at the Champan pass. General Kuroki at the same time moved a strong force by the right flank toward Hai Cheng.

The main advance continues along the main Feng Wang Cheng, Yiao Yeng road, avoiding the Mao Tien pass by a detour to the northward. The advance in all points is being attended by constant skirmishing.

MUTILATED THE DEAD.

Liao Yang, June 28.—In the fight of June 23, the Cossacks were unable to remove seven wounded men and they were all slaughtered before the eyes of their comrades. The Japanese afterwards indulged in mutilations.

Tokio, June 29.—Three forts, southeast of Port Arthur were attacked and captured by the Japanese Sunday.

MANY SAILORS DROWNED

St. Petersburg, June 29—This morning 22 sailors were drowned at the Baltic works while experimenting with the torpedo boat Delfin, which had been converted into a sub-marine.

Japs Cross Mountains.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—General Kuropatkin wires that the Japanese have crossed three passes of the Fen Shui mountains and are marching in strong force to attack Hai Cheng. He reports that the Russians have been forced to retreat but in order.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT SEA

Seoul, June 29.—The Russian Vladivostock squadron has again put out to sea.

TROOPS READY FOR ACTION

St. Petersburg, June 29.—General Kuroki with seventy-five thousand men is now crossing Mollen mountains to attack Liao Yang.

ANOTHER SHIP LOST

London, June 29.—Another Russian battleship has been discovered stranded off Tiger rock. It was wrecked while returning to Port Arthur after the recent naval engagement.

RUSSIANS RETREATING

St. Petersburg, June 29.—General Kuropatkin has decided to withdraw further northward.

Calalgary Merchants Get big Concessions in Freight Rates.

Calgary merchants have secured a decided concession for the freight rate schedule from the C. P. R.

The wholesalers' section of the board of trade held a conference this forenoon with F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager of the C. P. R., and W. B. Lanigan, general freight agent.

The conference took place in the private car of the officials. An adjournment meeting was subsequently held in the office of the secretary of the board of trade.

The matter of the territory to be covered by Calgary wholesalers, under the advantage of distributing rates was the subject of discussion.

A re-adjustment of the eastern distributing rate was made and a considerable extension was made to Calgary's present trading territory to the west along the Crow's Nest line.

Supplementary Estimates for the Territories.

Ottawa, June 29.—The supplementaryestimates were brought down last night. Among the North West items are:

Further amount for immigration, $150,000.

Yorkton court house and jail, $600.

Immigration buildings, general, $20,000.

North West mounted police, North West Territoires (required to complete the service of the year), $40,000.

To provide for gratuity and pension to the widow and children of the late Arthur Frederick Montford Brook, staff sergeant in N. W. M. P., who was drowned while on duty, $1,204.

To provide for gratuity for the widow of the late J. A. Beaupre, interpreter in the North West mounted police, who was drowned while on duty, $420.

Yukon territory—Required to complete the service of the year $10,000.

To pay Inspector W. W. Walke, for portion of loss caused by destruction of the mounted police barracks, Dalton trail, Yukon territory, $200.

In Dominion lands—Further amount required for salary of outside service and extra clerks at head office, $16,000.

Contingencies, $10,000.

Government of North West Territories—Further amount required for registraries, etc., $4,000. Amount required for insane patients, $8,000.

Miscellaneous — To recoup North West mounted police for relief to distressed half breeds, $500.

Five linotype machines complete, improved patent, $16,000.

Annual military drill in Dominion, $150,000.

Some of Britain's Uncanny Foes.

Never before has Great Britain been opposed by two such mysterious and uncanny foes as she is grappling with at the present time in the persons of the Grand Dalai Lama of Thibet and the Mad Mullah, who, with his followers, is a trouble to us and others in the regions round about Abyssinia, says Tit-Bits. In both cases we have now expeditions out against these enemies, and the curious thing is that at no time has any Englishman ever seen either of them, nor is ever likely to do so unless the campaigns are so comletely pmuceessful that there is no escape for any of the defeated.

Not only no Englishman, but no white man at all has ever set eyes on the person of the Grand Lama, who never leaves his palace at Lassa, to which city no whites are permitted admission. He is probably the strangest monarch who ever sat upon any of the thrones of the world. The country is entirely under the rule of the Lamas, or priests, and he, being the chief of them, is the supreme ruler and a kind of Buddhist pope. He is thought to be omnipotent; but, though the people are not supposed to understand the course of procedure, in actual practice the reins of government are chiefly in the hands of a prime minister and a council of nine, of whom a bare majority are Lamas.

Some very extraordinary duties devolve upon the prime minister. It is the tradition of the Grand Lamas, brought down from time immemorial, that they never live long, but that when they are about fifteen the spirit carries them away and then descends upon another little child, who forthwith becomes the Grand Lama and is duly worshipped as the all-powerful monarch of religious Thibet. This part of the business has to be very carefully arranged by the reigning prime minister, who sees to it that in one way or another the Grand Lama at about fifteen duly and most mysteriously dies, and then he announces to the people that if they visit a certain house in a certain street they will find there a little child upon whom the spirit has descended, and who will henceforth be the Grand Lama and their chief ruler.

They visit the house in question, and to their joy find a child exactly answering to the description given by the prime minister, who, of course, though he does not tell them so, has been there beforehand. The child is then carried off to the great palace or Potala, and, notwithstanding the limits which he soon begins to understand are assigned to the duration of his life, he appears to have a very good time. He sits upon a fancy oriental throne, wearing a yellow hat and a yellow garment. The last Grand Lama that was seen by anybody was described as bright and fair, with rosy cheeks and large, penetrating eyes. He was then about eight years of age, and was already described as being emaciated and looking fatigued and weary.

Once a year the Grand Lama is vindicated before all his people, as it were, by a most curious proceeding. A "Jemon" is brought out to toss dice against the Grand Lama's representative. The Grand Lama has never been known to lose, and it usually happens that shortly afterward the demon, who is an ordinary Thibetan, dies or disappears. The dice are doaded so that the Grand Lama must win; if he did not everybody would think there was something very radically wrong either with him or their country.

Now, the Mad Mullah, who is giving so much trouble to us out in Somaliland, is a much more practical person, but only a little less mysterious. He, too, is a religious chief of the Mohammedan persuasion, who has been several times to Mecca, where he is held in great esteem. Though the nickname which has just been mentioned sticks to him, he is not really mad at all, and the better title for him is The New Madhi. His real name is Abdulla Achur. His father was a shepherd in the Somali country, and the son was brought up among the herds.

One day a Mohammedan missionary came along and offered to buy him from his parents, and to train him up to a religious life. The offer was closed with, and the result is that British expedition after expedition has nowadays to be despatched to Somaliland in a hitherto vain endeavor to catch this late shepherd boy and break his present enormous power.

He is now about thirty-three years of age, is tall and thin, with a dark skin and a small goat-like beard. He is a very learned man, eloquent, and possessed of much conjuring ability, which comes in useful for impressing his followers as to his great powers. His influence over these followers is irresistible. He excommunicates every one of them who does not abide by every detail of his teaching, and he has passed many decrees as to marriage and the like, one of which makes it illegal to be married by any one who is a subject to the King of England, and that all such marriages are null and void.

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JULY 5, 6, 7, and 8.

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$5,000 FOR RACES.
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REDUCED PASSENGER RATES
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Canada's Famous Mountain Resort.

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F. Fraser Tims, - Secty Treas.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA,
Will hold its Annual
GREAT SUMMER
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Reduced Railway Fares from every Railway Station.
The biggest prizes ever offered for every kind of Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibits.
The biggest purses for Race Horses $1,000 for the Free-for-All.
The biggest Fire Works, including bombardment of Alexandria.
The Best of Music.
The Champion Base Ball Tourna- in which the leading Base Ball Teams will take place.

Automobile Contest,
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All kinds of Novel Attractions have been secured to make Edmonton Fair the largest and best ever seen in the West

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.. High River
Comfortable quarters for Travellers.
Good Sample Rooms.
Best of Cusine.
Drop around and sample our various assortment of Fine Liquors and Cigars
Commercial men will find ample accommodation for the display of their wares to local merchants.
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Away
The skin is one of the most highly organized parts of the body. Keeping it in perfect condition has much to do with your comfort and appearance.
Witch Hazel
Cream
whitens and softens harsh, rough skins and almost instantly relieves the stinging, burning sensation caused by winter weather. Is not sticky or gummy, is nicely perfumed and is in every way a pleasant preparation to use. Guaranteed to please.
25 cents a bottle.
Wendell Maclean
DRUGGIST

DOMINION HOTEL
CALGARY, ALTA.
CALGARY'S NEWEST HOTEL
COMFORTABLE ROOMS
ECELLENT CUISINE
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Your turnout won't be complete without a sett English made, with all the qualities that this term implies.
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NORMAN JACKSON, Proprietor and Manager
MOST POPULAR AND CENTRAL HOTEL IN CITY
COMFORTABLE QUARTERS
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S. J. BLAIR, - Manager
Everything strictly first class.
Dining Room service unexcelled.
Unrivalled accommodation for travelling public.

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CANADIAN BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS CO., TORONTO.

J. C. BRAZIER, Agent,
HIGH RIVER DISTRICT.

Hornby's Story of Horse Deal With the City.

Alderman Hornby says he can justify the position he occupies as a result of the press comment on the "horse scandal."

Here is his statement and he made it in all seriousness.

"I bought the horse two years ago. It cost me $30. I used it two years. Some members of the engineering department of the city saw the animal. They wanted it. The horse suited the works committee exactly. I told them I did not want to sell it, that it suited me exactly but that if the city wanted it I would let the committee have it.

"Then the question came up as to the law that prevented me selling to the city, I told the committee, Messrs Bott, Underwood and Kerr, that I would sell the horse to Hatfield and they could buy it from him. They agreed to this and saw no wrong in the transaction.

"I sold ,and one day, or two or three days later the committee bought the outfit from Hatfield.

"The day before I had bought from Hatfield a wagon and harness. I paid him $50 for it. Nine dollars I expended in repairs. I had just drawn the wagon to my place when the committee spake to me about the horse. I told them that I had recently bought the wagon and harness and if they bought the horse they must buy that too. They agreed to this.

"I asked $180. The amount was satisfactory. I had paid for the whole outfit $80 and put $9 in repairs on the wagon and harness. I had received two years' service from the horse.

"I made on the deal clear $91.

"I maintain that I did not violate my oath of office because I did not benefit directly or indirectly from the sale. It would cost me $180 to secure as good an outfit. Therefore I insist I did not benefit.

"I will not resign. I have not presented a bill to the city. That is for Hatfield to do. I got my money from him.

"A bill is not necessary. The procedure is for the committee who bought the horse to report the cost and have the same paid. I expect this is to be done. No, not at tonight's meeting

"I don't suppose there is a rush.

"I want to say I will fight this out."

Alderman Bott says any statement attributing to him even a knowledge of the Hornby deal is an unqualified falsehood.

"I was not consulted about the purchase of that rig and horse. I know nothing of the deal and I propose to oppose the payment of the bill when it is rendered," he declared.

Alderman Kerr said he did not consent to the purchase of the outfit and knew nothing of it. He would not oppose the payment of the bill if the goods were worth $180.

He added that Alderman Underwood showed him another rig about that time and asked him what he thought of paying $300 for it.

"I told [illegible] the city was getting bit. I did not know anything of the transaction with Hornby," he declared.

ODD JAPANESE CUSTOMS

Japanese ladies have been known to do without stockings to maintain the harmony between beautiful French slippers and magnificent French evening dresses. I have been served by a Japanese hostler who did without everything he did not supply himself—he had a shirt, a collar and tie, and scarf-pin and studs, but no trousers. And the effect of their absence was heightened by his wearing braces, because he sold them. The Japanese do not kiss. If a girl knows how to kiss it shows the work of a foreign instructor: she does it as an accomplishment, not as an enjoyment. The Japanese have no pen and ink, but they make a very good shift within a painting brush. The Japanese houses have no chimneys, and you are never warm enough until the house catches fire. The Japanese have beef and no mutton; the Chinese have mutton and no beef. Japanese bells, like Japanese belles, have no tongues; Japanese snakes have no poison; Japanese music has no harmony. The Japanese alphabet is not an alphabet, but a selection of seventy useful ideograms to dispense with the thirty thousand in ordinary use by the Chinese

Japanese Army Medical Service.

Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, of Toronto, Colonel of the Canadian army medical staff, has written the following letter to the Canadian Lancet:

The war between Japan and Russia is arousing so much interest at the present time, that it would seem a short account of the medical arrangements of the two armies might prove of interest. The succeeding remarks are founded on an excellent report by Colonel William Taylor, now Surgeon General Sir William Taylor, D. G., who was sent out by the imperial government to observe the medical service in the China-Japanese war of 1894.

The Japanese regiment of infantry consists of three battalions of four companies each, of a total strength of 2,400 officers and men. In each regiment there are 48 regimental bearers, distinguished by a red band worn above the elbow of the left arm. The scope of the regimental medical service in action comprises medical aid in the fighting line and at the dressing stations. These stations are closed when the bearer companies begin their work. The medical officer and his assistants are employed at the front under fire at the temporary dressing stations referred to, but the Japanese regulations require the regimental medical service to keep well closed up with the fighting line, and to conform to its movements. The equipment is similar to that carried by all armies, but is very liberally supplied. The medicines are of the usual European kinds, morphia, iodoform, Hoffman's anodyne, etc.

The bearer company forms a divisional organization, consisting of a central administration and two subdivisions of three sections each, of a total strength of 416 officers and men and 51 horses. There are 10 medical officers and 4 pharmacists. This column is under the control of the division commander, who is advised by the chief of the division medical staff. Each bearer column bears the name of the division to which it belongs, and is organized so that it can at any time be divided into two equal parts. Ordinarily one half marches with the advance guard and the other half in the main body. The function of the bearer company is to act between the dressing stations and the field hospitals.

The dressing station is divided into three sections, indicated by flags of different colors. 1. Receiving and forwarding section (blue flag). 2. Operating section (white). 3. Dressing section (red). The dressing stations are, in addtion, distinguished by the Geneva Red Cross flag by day, while they are marked by red lanterns at night. The identification of patients is secured by a metal label worn by all ranks. The registry of all property is also provided for. The medical and surgical equipment of the bearer column consists of four panniers, eight reserve panniers, ninety-six stretchers and two tents, for the carriage of which thirty-six horses are allotted. The stretcher is made of bamboo with canvas bottom and moveable cross pieces. Most of the land carriage of patients is done with these stretchers and the native springless carts. There does not appear to be a provision for ambulances, though I understand a large number have been ordered from a firm in the United States for the purposes of the present war.

Field Hospitals—There are six field hospitals in each division, three are with the first line of transport, and three with the second. Their function is to receive patients from the dressing stations or directly from the fighting line, to continue or complete the treatment previously received, and to be prepared for rapid evacuation should it become necessary. The personnel of these field hospitals for each division consists of 48 officers, 108 non-commissioned officers, 510 men and 264 horses. The quota of patients for each hospital is 200.

Transport—Passing from the field hospitals to the rear along the lines of communication to the base, the patients are in the hands of the hospital transport corps. There is also a reserve medical staff and a reserve medical store.

The supreme medical control is vested in a field medical commander, who is chief of the medical department of the war office, and during war, serves with the grand headquarters of the army, and with him he has a personal staff of four. The army is also supplied with hospital transports and a hospital ship. The latter has accommodation for 50 officers and 206 men (patients)

General Hospitals at the Base—The reserve hospitals are established either within military garrisons or without and bear the name of the locality where they are located. They have an establishment of from 42 to 70 officers and men of the hospital corps

The Red Cross Society—The Red Cross society was inaugurated in 1886, and had, in 1894, since largely increased, 75,902 members employing 1,170 medical officers, female nurses and orderlies

The first aid dressing used is Dr. Kikuchi's straw ash pad. It consists of straw ashes, freed from grit and put up in muslin bags. Applied directly to the wounds, it is said to be very absorptive and aseptive. If there is no discharge from the wound it is applied dry, but if it discharges freely the pad is first soaked freely in bichloride solution

The food of the army in time of peace consists of 36 ounces of rice, and six cents for the purchase of chicken, beef, pork, fish or vegetables, tea, pepper and miso, a kind of pea flour. That amount of money does not purchase much of these articles, but the Japanese are satisfied with a very small proportion of animal food if they can have their rice flavored with fish or "soy." The rice is boiled in bulk in large pots for each section of a company. The daily field ration consists of rice, 36 ounces; chicken, beef, pork or fish, 5 ounces; of preserved meat, 2½ ounces; or dried meat, 4 ounces; with vegetables, fresh, 5 ounces; or dried vegetables, 2 ounces; spice, 1⅞ ounces; preserved plums, 1½ ounces; and salt, miso, tea, a sufficiency. The cooking is very simple. If the men were with their regiments the cooking utensils were brought up with the column, the rice was boiled in large boilers and the preserved meat, vegetables, etc., which each man carried for himself, were added by the men themselves. Each battalion carried a box containing appliances for analysis of water, and medical officers were sent on ahead to examine each proposed camping place. Each battalion also carried wooden filters. The water was, where necessary, ordered to be boiled, but this was often not carried out, as it appeared to be nobody's business to see that it was done.

Dress—The weight of the infantry clothing and equipment, including rifle, ammunition and special ration, was 56 pounds, 13 ounces. Besides the ordinary great coat during the cold weather, the officers and men mobilized for the war (1894) had one made of brown blanketing, with a hood and special covering for the head, concealed under the collar, and a pair of mittens of the same material as the coat. It came down to the ankles, and had a band to buckle around the waist. The men in the field had a paper shirt and a pair of drawers. In very cold weather these were worn between the usual under and over shirts and were said to be very warm. There was considerable suffering from ill-fitting shoes and canvas gaiters and cotton socks. The knapsack was faulty and pressed unduly on the chest and armpit. The material of which the tunic and trousers were made was of blue cloth with stripes of different color to distinguish the different arms of the service.

It will be noticed that the Japanese are supplied with very adequate and liberal medical medical service, and General Taylor speaks in glowing terms of the devotion and bravery displayed by the bearers in bringing wounded men in under fire. The free use of voluntary aid through the medium of the Red Cross society is [illegible] noticeable. I think that it is admitted that no nation maintains, even in time of war, a sufficient medical staff to meet the requirements. It will be remembered that during the late South African war the St. John Ambulance association supplied upwards of two thousand trained orderlies for hospital work, and that the Red Cross society contributed more than three million dollars' worth of supplies for the sick. It is painful to think what would have been the fate of the sick and wounded without this adventitious aid. We ought in this country to develop these societies, especially the ambulance association as a reserve for the army medical corps, for trained orderlies cannot be improvised at a moment's notice.

Calgary will see Gen. Carrington.

Montreal, June 29. —Major General Sir Frederick Carrington who commanded the Rhodesian field force in the Boer war, arrived here accompanied by Lady Carrington.

He intends making a tour of Canada and will visit Calgary.

Major General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G., has had a distinguished military career. He was lieutenant-general on the staff in South Africa in 1900, and commanded the Rhodesian field force there. His military experience dates back to 1864, when he received a commission in the 24th regiment. He commanded the light horse in the Trankei war 1877-78; commanded the colonial forces against the Zulu chief Sekukuni in the Transvaal in 1878-79, and commanded the native levies in the Zulu rebellion. Major General Carrington commanded the colonial forces in the Basuto war of 1881, was commandant of the Bechuanaland [illegible] and was military adviser to the high commissioner during the Matabele war of 1893. In the Rhodesian rebellion he was general officers commanding the British forces, subsequently commanded the infantry at Gibralter from [illegible] 1889 and just previous to his departure for the Boer war was in command of the Belfast district.

Resignation of Auditor General

Ottawa, Ont., June 28—In the house last night some questions were asked by R. L. Borden with reference to the reported resignation of the auditor general. Mr. Borden pointed out that the auditor general was an officer of parliament and whatever correspondence there was on the subject ought to be laid before the house. Mr. Borden also repudiated the suggestion that the auditor general had not received from the opposition the support to which he was entitled. On the only two occasions this session when he had reason to discuss the conduct of the auditor general he had supported that official.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

London, June 30.—H. L. Doherty, again won the English tennis championship defeating Risley.

OUT ON SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Victoria, B. C., June 30.—T. B. Hall provincial assessor convicted of embezzling five thousand dollars, was released on suspended sentence.

SMILES AS HE DIES

New York, N.Y., June 29.—Burgess, who murdered five men, was electrocuted at Sing Sing today. He assisted in tying the straps and died with a smile on his face. Four shocks were required before death occurred.

DOMINION NEWS

Fort William, Ont., June 30.—Adolf Tancou, who had been convicted of setting fire to numerous buildings in the city during the past year and a half, was sentenced today to twelve years in Kingston penitentiary.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRE.

Wetaskiwin, June 29.—Thursday last was the first anniversary of Wetaskiwin's big fire, when $200,000 went up in smoke. Since that time, with one or two exceptions, the buildings burned have been replaced by larger and more substantial edifices than ever.

IMPROVING THE SERVICE.

Wetaskiwin, June 29.—Inspector Strickland, who succeeds Inspector Belcher in charge of the Fort Saskatchewan division, paid his first visit here on Wednesday. Some improvements will be made in the barracks accommodation here, which will be announced later.

MORE LAURELS FOR JAPS.

Tokio, June 30.—After a hot fight which lasted six hours the Taku Shau division Monday completely defeated five battalions of the Russian infantry which was supported by two regiments of cavalry and 16 guns and occupied Fenshuling, 27 miles northwest of Sin Yen. The Russians finally fell back in disorder in the direction of Shi Mu Chen.

IMMINENT CABINET CRISIS.

New York, June 29.—A cablegram from London says: A cabinet crisis is rapidly approaching in political circles. It is generally agreed that the final days of the cabinet are at hand.

Premier Balfour is expected to have hard work to hold the party together until autumn. The army reform bill will be the rock on which the government ship will founder and cause the dissolution of the cabinet in September.

All eyes are on Joseph Chamberlain, but at present it is impossible to say who the next premier will be.

SLOCUM WRECK VICTIMS.

New York, June 29.—In a verdict rendered on the wreck of the steamer General Slocum there is a sweeping condemnation of all concerned. The owners, captain, fleet captain, mate and five inspectors.

All are held criminally responsible. Many arrests will be made and all will be accused of manslaughter in the second degree.

This is the result of the enquiry which has been conducted day and night since the appalling disaster that cost 600 lives.

LIBERALS HAD TO HUSTLE.

Winnipeg, June 29.—The court of revision is being held today and Liberals had to hustle to get on the voters' list, as they neglected to register, believing the Dominion government would order a new list, in which they were disappointed.

ROBBED OF A FORTUNE.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Walter Scott who made a fortune in mining in Dawson City, has informed the police he was robbed of $12,000 while asleep in a pullman.

PRESS MAN DEAD.

New Chwang, June 29.—A. J. Middleton, a noted Associated Press correspondent has died of fever.

SLASH AN AIRSHIP.

St. Louis, June 29.—During the night the gas bag of Dumont's air ship was cut and slashed. It cannot be repaired for weeks.

WINNIPEG'S STRONG CREW.

London, June 29.—The Winnipeg four are rowing strong at Henley and easily defeated the Thames Rowing club crew at practice yesterday morning.

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SUPERSTITIONS OF THE CZAR

The czar of Russia is said to be very superstitious and to have great confidence in relics. He wears a ring in which he believes is embedded a piece of the true cross. It was originally one of the treasures of the Vatican, and was presented to an ancestor of the czar for diplomatic reasons. The value which its owner sets upon the ring with its embedded relic is shown by the following: Some years ago he was travelling from St. Petersburg to Moscow when he suddenly discovered he had forgotten the ring. The train was stopped immediately and a special messenger sent back in an express for it; nor would the czar allow the train to go until 8 hours afterwards, the messenger returned with the ring.

SAILOR ANSWERS LAWYER.

A good story is told of the American ambassador to the court of St. James, Mr. Choate, who on one occasion was examining one Dick Barton, chief mate of the ship Challenge. After hurling questions with the speed of a rapid fire gun for over an hour, the brilliant lawyer asked: "Now, tell me; in what latitude and longitude did you cross the equator?"

"Ah, you are joking," said the sailor. "No, sir, I am in earnest, and I desire an answer." "That's more than I can give." "Indeed. You a chief mate and unable to answer so simple a question." "Yes, the simplest question I ever was asked. I thought even a fool of a lawyer knew there's no latitude at the equator."

For once Mr. Choate had found a man who could squelch him.

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